

January 21st, 2013

Brookline Celebrates
Martin Luther King, Jr. Day

KEEPING THE PROMISE

PROGRAM

Onstage Before Start of Program

Jesse Mermell

Malcolm Cawthorne, *Emcee*

A Besere Velt (A Better World)
Workmen's Circle Community Chorus

Harvey Bravman

Ayanna Pressley

The Winiker Band
Baker School Jazz Band

A Besere Velt (A Better World)
Workmen's Circle Community Chorus

Malcolm Cawthorne

All

Note-A-Fy

Welcome

Opening Remarks

Brudershaft Lid
(Song of Brotherhood and Sisterhood)

Intro to Video "The Sojourn Project"

Keynote Address

Song For My Father
Horace Silver

The Preacher
Horace Silver

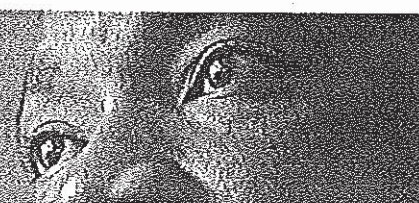
I Wish
Stevie Wonder

Dos Naye Lid
(The New Song)

Closing Remarks

This Little Light of Mine
(song lyrics on page 6)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Ayanna Pressley's career has been marked by history-making campaigns and a relentless determination to advance a political agenda focused on breaking cycles of poverty and violence. Pressley was first elected to the Boston City Council on November 3, 2009 and was the first woman of color ever elected to the Boston City Council. Pressley made history again in 2011 when she topped the ticket in her first re-election bid. Pressley built a grass-roots campaign and dominated Boston's communities of color and progressive neighborhoods. But she also displayed something rare for Boston politics- she competed and won in every neighborhood in the city, regardless of the neighborhood's racial makeup.

During her time in office, Pressley created and is chairing a new standing committee, the Committee on Women & Healthy Communities. The committee is devoted to the causes that she has always been most devoted to: stabilizing families and communities, reducing and preventing violence and trauma, combating poverty and addressing issues which disproportionately impact women and girls. Pressley has earned local and national attention for her efforts to provide pathways to graduation for pregnant and parenting teens, ensure Boston high school students received comprehensive sexual health education and strengthen support services for families of homicide victims.

Pressley's political career spans more than 18 years, in various behind-the-scene capacities at the federal level of government. She previously worked as a Senior Aide for Congressman Joseph P. Kennedy II and Senator John Kerry.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Malcolm Cawthorne is a 1988 graduate of Brookline High School (BHS), and now teaches United States and African American history at his alma mater. Before returning to BHS, Mr. Cawthorne graduated from Grambling State University with a Bachelor of Science in Spanish Education, and went on to become a high school teacher in Iowa and Illinois.

Mr. Cawthorne is a member of the Boards of Directors of Hidden Brookline, the Brookline Historical Society, and BHS's BRYT Program. Mr. Cawthorne also serves on the BHS Faculty Council. The son of avid civil rights activists, Mr. Cawthorne was named after Malcolm X.

REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Dr. King (b. 1929 – d. 1968), a Baptist minister, was for many Americans the face of the Civil Rights Movement, working to end racial segregation and discrimination through civil disobedience and other nonviolent means, in accordance with the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

He led the successful year-long 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott, during which he was arrested and his home bombed, and helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957, serving as its first president. He travelled widely giving speeches and meeting with elected officials and, from 1960-1962, renewed direct action against segregation in schools, at lunch counters, and in voting. In the spring of 1963, a march planned to protest segregation in Birmingham, Alabama, was met by police with attack dogs and clubs. The state court issued an injunction barring further protests, and when King and Rev. Abernathy violated the order, they were arrested and put in solitary confinement. While he was imprisoned, King wrote "Letter from a Birmingham Jail". When King was released, he rejoined the protests. Around 3,000 marchers were arrested, and the violence directed at the unarmed protestors (who included children), outraged the nation and led to an agreement. Unhappy with the agreement, white extremists bombed King's hotel and his brother's home.

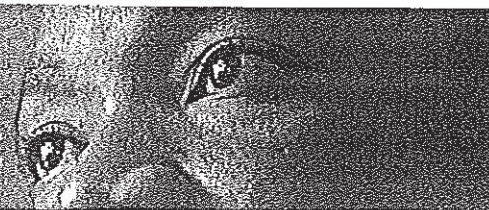
King was a primary participant in the 1963 March on Washington, where 250,000 blacks and whites gathered and heard him deliver his "I Have a Dream" speech, envisioning a color-blind America, and established his reputation as one of the greatest orators in American history.

King increased his focus on voting rights, and the combined efforts of the civil rights groups resulted in the Voting Rights Act of 1965. He spoke out against the Vietnam War and called for a negotiated settlement. At the same time, he and SCLC embarked on the Poor People's Campaign to increase economic rights for the poor. King was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee, where he had come to speak on behalf of striking sanitation workers.

In recognition of his work, King became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize (1964). He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom (1977) and the Congressional Gold Medal (2004) posthumously. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day was established as a national holiday in 1986.

(Summarized from Wikipedia)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CELEBRATION COMMITTEE



The Martin Luther King, Jr. Celebration Committee was established by a vote of the Board of Selectmen in 2010 to reaffirm the Town of Brookline's commitment to inclusiveness, tolerance, and diversity. The Committee is charged with planning the Town's annual celebration of the life and legacy of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Celebration Committee Members:

Mariela Ames, Steve Bressler, Elizabeth Childs, Rob Daves, Karen Fischer, Betsy Shure Gross, Diana Hwang, Rita McNally, Jesse Mermell, Larry Onie, Michael Traister, Ed Wang

SPECIAL THANKS

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Celebration Committee would like to thank the following businesses, organizations, and individuals for their commitment to making this event a success.

Ayanna Pressley
Advanced Digital Websites
BHS African American Scholars Program
Baker School Jazz Band
Brookline Access Television
Brookline Board of Selectmen
Brookline Booksmith
Brookline Hub
Brookline Human Relations Youth Resources Commission
Brookline Public Library
Malcolm Cawthorne
Chobee Hoy Associates Real Estate, Inc.
The Coolidge Corner Theatre
Harvey Bravman
Kristin Leader Design
Melissa Goff
Sojourn to the Past Program
Tim Sullivan
The Winiker Band

A Besere Velt (A Better World) Yiddish Community Chorus of the Workmen's Circle

Song list (with translations):

Brudershafft Lid – Song of Brotherhood (and Sisterhood)

Children, let me tell you of a story when all people will be brother and sister, black, yellow,
brown, and white;
Peace for Christians, Jews and Muslims,
That will be the finest story, and we will sing new songs.

Dos Naye Lid -- The New Song

Though the time of love and peace may yet be far, it will come. It is no dream. I hear the
song, the mighty singing,
And every note announces that the sun has risen.
It ends the night, and the world awakes.

This Little Light of Mine

This little light of mine, I'm gonna let it shine (3x)
Let it shine, let it shine, let it shine.

We've got the light of freedom, I'm gonna let it shine (3x)
Let it shine, let it shine, let it shine.

Hide it under a bushel, no! I'm gonna let it shine (3x)
Let it shine, let it shine, let it shine.

Note-A-Fy

Becca Feidelson	Annika Jonas-Day	Joanna Kaplan
Sylvie Florman	Regina Raphael	Bella Conway
Lydia Guterman	Sara Sebahar	Izzy Zutrau-Pell
Lily Walsh	Tanisha DeLeon	Kayla Montero
Emma Wellbaum	Sophia Moreno	Billie Dunn-McMartin
Emily Lisanti	Nina Cummins	Jerilyn McLean

Songs sung before opening:

Love Medley	Blackbird / The Beatles
Free Fallin' / Tom Petty	Stand By Me / Ben E. King
Movin' Out / Billy Joel	All songs arranged by Note-A-Fy

The Baker School Jazz Band

Bo Winiker, *Director*

James Saltman, *keyboard, Director Laureate*

Lillian Boundy, *keyboard*

Aida Ghelami, *vocalist*

Kamran Sakhitab, *guitar*

Robert Miron, *guitar*

Alejandro Marin, *drums*

Elle Sun Yoo, *violin*

Ariana Ghelami, *violin*

Serena Shi, *flute*

David Zeng, *trumpet*

Eddie Lee, *trumpet*

Peter Hopkins, *trumpet*

Christina Yeo, *clarinet*

David Miron, *clarinet*

Josh Gladstone, *clarinet*

Jackson Kosloff, *tenor sax*

Jung Min Lee, *flute*

Julia Wang, *flute*

"The Sojourn Project" Video

R. Harvey Bravman - *Director*

Christopher DiNunzio - *Videography/Editing*

Laura Grose - *Sound*

Photos - *David Weis*

Song "Be The Change" written and Performed by Ashley Gray, (c) Ashley Gray, 2011

Featuring:

BHS Faculty: Kate Leslie, Stephanie Hunt, Malcolm Cawthorne

BHS Students: Susan Klau, Kervin Hilaire, Marshall Greene, Eva Ackerman, Tahira Saalik,
Janice Li

"The Sojourn Project" was produced by Harvey Bravman, owner of BrooklineHub.com, FeedBrookline.org and Advanced Digital Websites, Inc. It is being made available to BHS's Sojourn to the Past program for their use.

Sojourn to the Past Program at Brookline High

During February break, thirteen students from Brookline High School will be studying the Civil Rights Movement in depth travelling with an organization called Sojourn to the Past. This is Brookline High's second consecutive trip and promises to be life-changing for all those involved. Students will meet members of the Little Rock Nine, talk to Congressman John Lewis, and see places like Selma, Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama. Participants are hosting a restaurant fundraiser called "*Take a Bite for Civil Rights*" at the Village Smokehouse on January 28 at 6:30 PM. All proceeds from the dinner will support the trip. The cost is \$65 per person, and tickets can be reserved at: www.takeabiteforcivilrights.weebly.com. Contributions to Sojourn can also be made online (Google "Brookline Sojourn").

HISTORY

As a nation, we have not yet fully achieved Martin Luther King's goal, and if you want to be part of the continuing effort, you might find it interesting to know a little about those who brought us this far. For that reason, a fuller (but by no means complete) list of courageous men and women who contributed to the accomplishments of the Movement is available at the MLK Celebration Committee webpage on the Town website and provides a starting point for your exploration. In addition, you're encouraged to check on-line for more information, including some original sources noted by Wikipedia.

For this year's printed program we chose to highlight the contributions of WOMEN and also of ORGANIZATIONS to the Civil Rights Movement.

WOMEN OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

While it is true that Martin Luther King is the most familiar face and voice of the Civil Rights Movement of the '50's and '60's, the success of the Movement depended upon the heroism and commitment of many other individuals and organizations to bring about change. Among those are many women whose names and roles may be unknown to you. Below are brief bios (excerpted and summarized from Wikipedia and other internet sources) for a few of those women who also risked their livelihoods, their safety and their lives in the quest for racial equality. A number of these women saw themselves not only as extending the rights of blacks but also those of women, and the techniques and strategies used by the Civil Rights Movement influenced those of the Women's Movement (and, later, of the Gay Rights Movement).

Ella Baker (1903 – 1986) graduated from Shaw University as Class valedictorian in 1927. In 1931, she became National director of the Young Negroes' Cooperative League (YNCL), founded by George Schuyler. In 1938, she joined the NAACP and was hired as a secretary in 1940, traveling in the South to recruit members, raise money, and organize local campaigns. In 1943, she became the highest ranking woman in the organization. When she returned to NY in 1953, as part of the local NAACP branch, she worked on school desegregation and police brutality issues.

In 1957, she became the first staff person for the newly formed Southern Christian Leadership Conference, helped hire the first executive director and later served for two years as interim director. She persuaded SCLC to invite Southern college students to a Youth Leadership Conference, at which the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was formed. After the conference, she resigned from SCLC and began a long relationship with SNCC as an adult advisor. She advocated group-centered leadership, which influenced not only SNCC but Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the major anti-war group of the day. She helped organize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).

Daisy Bates (1914 – 1999), born in Arkansas. In 1941, Daisy and her husband established the Arkansas State Press, a paper that became a voice for civil rights even before the national movement emerged, publishing violations of the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings. The couple led efforts to end segregation in Arkansas—on buses, in libraries and in the public schools. Mrs. Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, helped recruit high

achieving students the school board couldn't reject who were willing to face possible violence. In 1957, Bates accompanied nine students (known as the Little Rock Nine), when they tried to enroll at the Little Rock Central High School.

Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus stationed the National Guard at the school. When a judge ruled that the Guard's purpose was not to prevent violence but to prevent entry by the students, Faubus substituted the Little Rock police. When they were unable to prevent violence, President Eisenhower sent the 101st Airborne Division into Little Rock and placed the Arkansas National Guard under federal orders. Soon after, the 101st Airborne turned over most duties to the Guard.

Shirley Chisholm (1924 – 2005) in 1968 became the first black woman elected to Congress, where she served as Congresswoman from New York for seven terms. She was a founding member of the National Women's Political Caucus (1971). In 1972, she became the first major-party black candidate for President of the United States and the first woman to run for the Democratic presidential nomination. In 1984 she helped form the National Political Congress of Black Women.

Charlayne Hunter Gault (b. 1942, in South Carolina). Black civic leaders seeking talented students to challenge segregation in Georgia's colleges and universities, approached Hunter and another graduate of the black private school she had attended. They applied to the University of Georgia and were denied admission. Hunter enrolled at Wayne State, in Detroit, but from 1959, the two students reapplied each quarter and were rejected. A U.S. District Court judge ruled in 1961 that the "plaintiffs are qualified for and entitled to immediate enrollment", and Hunter became one of the first two African American students admitted to the University of Georgia.

When they arrived on campus, they were met with taunts and racial epithets, and two days later a crowd smashed windows in Hunter's dormitory with bottles and bricks. They were suspended by the University of Georgia, supposedly for their own safety. They returned to campus days later, when a new court order was issued. Hunter graduated in 1963. She established the New York Times' Harlem bureau, was the chief correspondent in Africa for National Public Radio, and served as CNN's network bureau chief in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Fannie Lou Hamer (1917 – 1977), born in Mississippi, was a plantation field worker until, in 1962, she volunteered with SNCC to register black voters in the South, whereupon she and the other members of her family were fired from their jobs. In 1963, she was able to register to vote for the first time, was hired by SNCC as a field secretary to register black voters. She was one of several activists arrested and charged with disorderly conduct for a sit-in at a white restaurant and was so badly beaten in jail that she suffered from her injuries for the rest of her life.

She helped organize the 1964 Mississippi "Freedom Summer" voter registration drive, sponsored by SNCC, CORE, SCLC, and the NAACP, and was a founding member and Vice President of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, formed because blacks were refused the vote and excluded from the delegation to the National Democratic Convention. She criticized both President Lyndon Johnson and Senator (soon to become Vice President) Hubert Humphrey for their offer of 2 non-voting seats for the MFDP party—an offer endorsed by Martin Luther King—but eventually rejected by the whole MFDP. Hamer was finally seated as a member of Mississippi's official delegation to the Democratic National Convention of 1968, where she was an outspoken critic of the Vietnam War.

Anna Hedgman (1899 – 1990) was the first woman to graduate from Hamline University in Minnesota, the first woman to serve on a New York City mayoral cabinet (1954-1958), and the first woman to hold a Federal Security Agency position. She was also the only woman on the executive committee that organized the 1963 March on Washington, and, having criticized the lack of recognition of women heroes of the Civil Rights Movement, persuaded the committee to invite Daisy Bates to speak at the March.

She was the first chair of NOW's (National Organization of Women) Task Force on Women in Poverty and involved in the NAACP, the National Urban League, and the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. (Excerpted from womenshistory.about.com)

Dorothy Height (1912 – 2010), selected by Eleanor Roosevelt as one of ten young people to plan a World Youth Conference, met Mary McCleod Bethune, and became involved in the National Council of Negro Women. She was elected to national leadership of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), worked from within to desegregate all levels of the organization, and influenced the YWCA to be involved in the civil rights movement during the 1960's. She was on the platform at the 1963 March on Washington. In 1994, she was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Clinton.

Barbara Charline Jordan (1936 – 1996) was both a product and a leader of the Civil Rights movement. She was the first African-American elected to the Texas Senate after reconstruction and the first Southern black woman ever elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. She received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, among numerous other honors.

Constance Baker Motley (1921 – 2005) attended Fisk University and obtained her law degree from Columbia Law School in 1946. She began as a law clerk at the newly established NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDF) and became the Fund's Associate Counsel and its first female attorney. In 1950, she wrote the original complaint in *Brown v. Education*, and, in *Meredith v. Fair*, became the first black woman to argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court, which resulted in *James Meredith*, in 1962, becoming the first black student to attend the University of Mississippi. She won 9 of ten cases she argued before the Court, with the tenth case eventually being overturned in her favor. In 1964, she became the first black woman elected to the New York State Senate, and was the first black woman chosen Manhattan Borough President in 1965. In 1966, appointed by President Johnson, she became the first black woman federal court judge, a position she held until her death.

Rosa Parks (1913 – 2005). In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to obey the bus driver when he ordered her to give her seat to a white passenger. She was arrested, triggering the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Ms. Parks is sometimes referred to as the "Mother of the Modern-Day Civil Rights Movement". Although secretary to the NAACP at the time, she had not acted in behalf of the organization but, in her words, was merely "tired of giving in". As a result of her action, both she and her husband were fired from their jobs. To find jobs, they moved to Detroit, where Parks continued to work with other civil rights leaders to end racial segregation.

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP):

A race riot in Springfield, Illinois, in 1908, was the catalyst for formation of the NAACP, with leadership provided by W.E.B. Dubois, Ida B. Wells, an African American journalist and anti-lynching crusader, other black activists, and including three white members. Its mission was "to promote equality of rights...to secure for colored citizens impartial suffrage...and to increase opportunities for...justice in the courts, education for the children, employment according to their ability, and complete equality before the law", and in its early years concentrated on using the courts to overturn statutes legalizing racial segregation.

Accomplishments:

1914 - Won the right of African Americans to serve as officers in World War I.

1917 - *Buchanan vs. Warley*: state and local government cannot officially segregate blacks into separate residential districts

1923 - Expanded Federal courts' oversight of states' criminal justice systems

1944 - Supreme Court ruled against the white primary (although states devised new methods to disenfranchise blacks)

1954 - *Brown vs. Board of Education*, outlawing school segregation (perhaps its most important case, argued by Thurgood Marshall)

1955 - Helped organize the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, (As a result, it was barred from operating in Alabama because, fearing retaliation against its members, it refused to provide its membership list to the state. In 1958, the Supreme Court overturned Alabama's action.)

1963 - Participated in the March on Washington, and continued to press for civil rights legislation.

1964 - Legislation was passed aimed at ending discrimination in employment, education and public accommodations.

1965 - Voting Rights Act was passed, with a role for federal oversight in places where voter turnout was historically low.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC):

In 1957, following the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, Dr. Martin Luther King (after consulting with Bayard Rustin, Ella Baker, and others) invited 60 black ministers and other leaders to Atlanta to form an organization to coordinate nonviolent direct action as a method of desegregating bus systems across the South. SCLC's belief that churches should be involved in political activism against social ills was initially very controversial.

Accomplishments:

1961 - SCLC rescued the Highlander Citizenship School program and, under cover of adult-literacy classes, taught democracy and civil rights, community leadership and organizing, practical politics and tactics of resistance and struggle.

1961-62 - With SNCC, organized large demonstrations against segregation in Albany, Georgia. Many protesters were arrested, but they attracted little national attention and resulted in few changes. What they learned from the experience, however, helped in future campaigns.

1962 - In the Birmingham campaign to desegregate Birmingham's downtown merchants. King was jailed (resulting in his "Letter from a Birmingham Jail"). Hundreds of school

children in the demonstration were arrested, and when 2500 more joined in, they were met by police dogs and high pressure fire hoses. Public outrage led to a settlement desegregating downtown businesses and ending discriminatory hiring practices.

1963 - SCLC called for massive protests in Washington to push for new civil rights. A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin issued similar calls for a March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The two organizations met with the leaders of the NAACP, SNCC, CORE, and the Urban League and planned The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

1964 - St. Augustine, Florida, so many protestors were arrested that they were held in outdoor stockades; participants in nightly marches were attacked by white mobs; and the owner of a hotel swimming pool poured acid into the water when an integrated group of protestors tried to use the pool.

1965 - In cooperation with SNCC and CORE, SCLC undertook the Voting Rights Campaign. When 600 protestors attempted to march from Selma to Montgomery, the marchers were brutally attacked on what became known as "Bloody Sunday". Thousands responded to the call from King to support the black citizens of Selma, among them James Reeb, a white Unitarian Universalist minister, who was beaten to death and Viola Liuzzo, a white woman from Michigan who was shot and killed by Klansmen. The march finally began on March 21 and arrived in Montgomery on the 24th, and led to the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

1966 - In Grenada, Mississippi, maintained rigid segregation, despite the 1964 Civil Rights Act. 450 black students registered at formerly white schools, but threats of economic and physical retaliation reduced the number to 250. On the first day of school, parents and black children were attacked by a white mob with clubs, chains, whips, and pipes. 150 black children remained in the school by the end of the first week, and that number dropped to 70 by October. In November, a Federal court ordered that the school system treat everyone as equal.

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):

Inspired by a book outlining Gandhi's procedures for organizing people and mounting a nonviolent campaign and believing that nonviolent civil disobedience could be used by African Americans to challenge racial segregation in the United States, six men and women (only two of whom were black) founded CORE in Chicago in 1942. Under the leadership of James Farmer, campaigns opposed segregation and job discrimination, and fought for voting rights in the South. In the North, CORE focused on discrimination in employment and housing and de facto school segregation.

By 1963, most of the major urban centers in the Northeast, Midwest and West Coast had one or more CORE chapters, and there were active chapters in a number of Southern states.

Accomplishments:

1947 - A group of 16 men (8 white and 8 black) undertook a 2-week journey through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky in an effort to end segregation in interstate travel. They were arrested and jailed several times on what was the first of the Freedom Rides.

1961 - Participants (this time including women) went to the Deep South, in new Freedom Rides testing segregated transportation as well as bus terminals, and were met with severe violence. When one of the buses was firebombed and white mobs attacked the riders, it attracted national attention, and SNCC joined CORE for additional rides made that summer.

1963 - CORE helped organize the March on Washington, which attracted between 200,000 and 300,000 participants.

1964 - CORE, with SNCC and the NAACP, operating under the name Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), organized Freedom Summer in Mississippi, aiming to end the disenfranchisement of black Americans in the Deep South. They formed the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and established 30 Freedom Schools. That summer 30 black homes and 37 black churches were firebombed; 80 volunteers were beaten by mobs or police officers; and 3 CORE activists (Michel Schwerner, James Chaney, and Andrew Goodman) were murdered by the Ku Klux Klan.

In the mid-1960's CORE renounced its non-violent, integrationist philosophy and began to support Black Nationalism. Since that time, it has moved ever more strongly to the right and has been accused by others in the Civil Rights Movement of renting out its historic name to any corporation in need of a black front person (e.g. payday-lending industry, DDT manufacturer Monsanto). It has worked with conservative groups to undermine environmental regulation, and to oppose same sex marriage. According to James Farmer, in 1993, "CORE has no functioning chapters, holds no...elections or meetings, sets no policies, has no social programs...In my opinion, CORE is fraudulent."

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC):

Founded in 1960, SNCC grew out of a conference sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and organized by Ella Baker, a member of SCLC. 126 student delegates came from 12 states and 19 Northern colleges, as well as delegates from SCLC, CORE, Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR), National Student Association (NSA), and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). SNCC members were referred to as "shock troops of the revolution".

Accomplishments:

1961 - They joined the Freedom Rides with CORE when it seemed that violence might stop the Rides. After the Freedom Rides, SNCC worked primarily on voter registration and with local protests over segregated public facilities. This was dangerous work at a time when black people who attempted to register could lose their jobs, their homes and even their lives and when the homes in which SNCC workers lived with local families were sometimes firebombed.

1963 - SNCC conducted the Freedom Ballot, a parallel election in which black Mississippians came out to show their willingness to vote—a right the state denied them.

1963 - SNCC helped organize the 1963 March on Washington. Congressman John Lewis, then chair of SNCC, delivered a speech at the march.

1963 - SNCC joined with CORE and NAACP in the Mississippi Summer Project (also known as Freedom Summer), which brought hundreds of white Northern students to the South as volunteer teachers and organizers. Three of those involved in Freedom Summer—James Chaney (a local young black man), Andrew Goodman (a white Northern student), and Michael Schwerner (a CORE field staffer) were lynched after being released from police custody late at night.

By 1965, SNCC fielded the largest staff of any civil rights organization in the South, but it had begun to split into two factions—one favoring nonviolent redress of grievances with the existing political system and the other moving towards Black Power and revolutionary ideologies. That year, SNCC expelled its white members, and the rest of the civil rights movement distanced itself from the organization. During the mid-to-late sixties, its membership went into sharp decline and, approaching bankruptcy, SNCC finally disappeared during the 70's.

National Urban League:

In 1910, several groups were brought together to form the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, to develop a campaign to crack the barriers to black employment. It became the National Urban League in 1920, and defined its mission as "enabling African Americans to secure economic self-reliance, parity, power and civil rights." Under its leadership, Lester Granger (in the 50's) and Whitney Young (in the 60's) played an important role in the Civil Rights movement.

Accomplishments:

1941 - It supported the March on Washington to protest racial discrimination in defense work and the Armed Forces, proposed by A. Phillip Randolph, Bayard Rustin. The government's agreement to ban discrimination by defense contractors and establish the Fair Employment Practices Committee to enforce that decree ended plans for the march.

1963 - The League developed programs like "Street Academy", an alternative education system to prepare high school dropouts for college, and "New Thrust", a program to help local black leaders identify and solve community problems.

1963 - It hosted planning meetings for the March on Washington that took place in 1963.

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party:

For generations, African Americans had been denied voting rights in Mississippi, and participation in the state Democratic Party was limited to whites only. When in June, 1963, blacks were prevented from casting votes in the Mississippi primary election, COFO (Council of Federated Organizations, consisting of SNCC, CORE, and the NAACP) organized an alternative "Freedom Ballot" to take place at the same time as the November voting. Freed from fears of retaliation for trying to register at the courthouse and from having to take a complex and unfair literacy test, 80,000 people cast freedom ballots for an integrated slate of candidates.

The MFDP sent its elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention in New Jersey, where the challenge was referred to the Convention Credentials Committee. To prevent Southerners from bolting the Democratic Party and throwing their support to Goldwater in the November election, the Convention offered the MFDP two "at large" seats, without interfering with the State's official delegation. The MFDP rejected this offer but its members remained at the convention. When all but three of the "regular" Mississippi delegates left because they refused to support Johnson over Goldwater, the MFDP delegates took the vacated seats. When those seats were removed the next day by the convention organizers, the MFDP stayed to sing freedom songs.

After passage of the Voting rights Act in 1965, the number of registered black voters grew dramatically, and the regular party agreed to conform to the Democratic Party rules guaranteeing fair participation. Eventually, the MFDP merged into the regular party.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters:

In 1935, after thirty years of failed efforts, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (BSCP) became the first labor organization led by blacks to receive a charter in the American Federation of Labor (AFL). Under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, the union played a significant role in the U.S. civil rights movement in the 1940's and 1950's, forcing the administration to ban discrimination by defense contractors and establish the Fair Employment Practices Committee to enforce that order (in order to avert a threatened March

on Washington in 1941). Randolph and Bayard Rustin were among the moving forces behind the 1963 March on Washington. Randolph retired as head of the union in 1968, and eventually the union merged with the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, and the union's focus was no longer on civil rights for blacks.

What follows is a description of the Nation of Islam (NOI), not part of the Civil Rights Movement—either in the judgment of the Civil Rights Organizations listed above nor in that of NOI's own leaders. But, with the extraordinary visibility of Malcolm X, who rose to prominence during the 60's and under whose leadership the membership in the NOI was estimated to have reached 500,000, the organization achieved an unprecedented visibility. Media frequently sought out and published NOI's views on the non-violent actions of members of the Civil Rights Movement and the violent responses to those actions by Southern mobs and police. (As the 60's wore on, with undiminished violence against non-violent protestors, factions of some civil rights organizations also repudiated non-violent resistance and began to support philosophy and methods that resembled those of NOI.)

Nation of Islam (NOI):

The Nation of Islam was a religious movement founded in 1930 by Fard Muhammad "to improve the spiritual, mental, social and economic condition of African Americans in the U.S. and all of humanity." Succeeded by Elijah Muhammad in 1934, NOI's program advocated a separate nation for black Americans and a religion based on the worship of Allah and the belief that blacks are his chosen people. The Nation of Islam sought economic and political power for blacks but was not part of the larger Civil Rights Movement, because it opposed the Movement's non-violent, integrationist philosophy. NOI believed that blacks could achieve equality only in a separate nation and that rejecting the use of self-defense when attacked was embracing inferiority.

Malcolm Little (Malcolm X, and, later, El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz) joined the religion while in prison for burglary, rose to be second in rank, and increased the organization's membership to around 500,000. When Malcolm X left the Nation of Islam, Louis Farrakhan became second in command. In 1975, when Elijah Muhammad's son became leader after the death of his father, he accepted whites as worshipers and forged closer ties with mainstream Muslim communities, bringing the Nation of Islam closer to Sunni Islam.

In 1977 Louis Farrakhan resigned from the transformed group and rebuilt a new NOI based on Fard and Elijah Muhammad's original separatist views. In 1995, the NOI sponsored the Million Man March in Washington, D.C., to promote African-American unity and family values. It established a clinic for AIDS patients in Washington, and helped force drug dealers out of some public housing projects and private apartment buildings in the city. It has worked with gang members in Los Angeles and promotes social reform in African American communities based on its traditional values of self-reliance and economic independence.